CHAPTER - 2

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

Review of literature is a text written by someone to consider the critical points of current knowledge including substantive findings, as well as theoretical and methodological contributions to a particular topic. Literature reviews are secondary sources, and as such, do not report any new or original experimental work. Also, a review can be interpreted as a review of an abstract accomplishment.

Most often associated with academic-oriented literature, such as a thesis or pre-reviewed article, a literature review usually precedes a research proposal and results section. Its main goals are to situate the current study within the body of literature and to provide context for the particular reader. Literature reviews are a staple for research in nearly every academic field. In recent years many researchers/ Information managers have adopted quantitative methods in order to evaluate the resources and services more objectively and effectively. Generally, the purpose of a review is to analyze critically a segment of a published body of knowledge through summary, classification, and comparison of prior research studies, reviews of literature and theoretical articles.

The whole chapter is divided into three parts. These parts defined as 1. Genesis of Bibliometrics and review of literature 2. Management as an individual discipline 3. Studies in the Field of Social Sciences. All these disciplines cover the study of different theses/dissertations and journals.

For the present study, some of the important studies that have been reviewed are given below:

2.1 STUDIES OF THESES/DISSERTATIONS AND JOURNALS

2.1.1 GENESIS OF BIBLIOMETRICS AND REVIEW OF LITERATURE

In bibliometric studies, data can be collected from different sources for analysis. In 1927, Gross and Gross collected the data from primary journals; in
1953, Stevens collected the data from Ph.D. dissertations and in 1963, Brown collected the data from the citations of periodicals most frequently abstracted in secondary journals.

On the basis of the study of authors and their characteristics, two types of bibliometric studies have been commonly used in the literature: (1) Investigation of co-authorship or collaborative trends of authors in specific subject areas (2) Productivity patterns of authors and testing them with the Lotka’s Law. Further, Potter has reviewed the literature on the studies related to applicability of the Lotka’s Law.

“A good amount of literature has been produced on obsolescence study. Burton and Kebler (1969) proposed the term ‘half-life’ (or Median) as a measure for the decay in citations of older articles. Seymour (1972) considered the term median citation age as a better substitute than half-life. Diadato (1993) has elaborated the method in detail to determine the median citation age.”

In 1985, Basak and Das suggested a combination of three methods for the accuracy of the result in determining the core journal i.e. citation analysis of secondary literature, citation analysis of primary literature and information use pattern study.

For ranking of the journals, various techniques have been evolved. Some of the important techniques among them are: Impact Factor by Garfield (1955), Bibliographic Coupling by Kessler (1963), Co-citation analysis by Henry Small (1973) (quoted in Sahoo 2002, 16-19).

2.1.2 MANAGEMENT, INDIVIDUAL DISCIPLINE

Amudha et al. (2009) conducted a study on Indian Journal of Marketing: A Bibliometric Study. The result indicated that the year-wise distribution of articles in Indian Journal of Marketing (IJM) showed the highest number of articles were published in 2005 (21.7%) and least published in 2001(18.7%). The number of articles was increased over the year 2001 to 2005 (18.7% to
21.7%). It showed the growth of articles in the marketing field. The maximum numbers of articles were with 1-5 references (46.4%) and minimum number of articles with 10-15 references. The average lengths of papers were between 2-4 pages (46.7%). The highest number of paper had been written by two authors (50.3%) and less than one by more than three authors (6.3%). The maximum number of articles was published on Production Quality Management (103) and minimum numbers of articles was published on Small Scale Industries.

**Pilkington and Meredith (2009)** conducted a study on the Evolution of the Intellectual Structure of Operations Management-1980-2006: A Citation/ Co-Citation Analysis. The study combined with a network analysis of co-citation data from three major operations management (OM) journals were used to reveal the evolution of the intellectual structure of the OM field between 1980 and 2006. The study revealed that the intellectual structure of the field made statistically significant changes between 1980s, 1990s and 2000s, and evolved from a pre-occupation with narrow, tactical topics towards more strategic, macro topics, including new research methods and techniques. A factor analysis identified the 12 top knowledge groups in the field and how they change over the decades. Illustrations of the structure of the co-citations represent the fields which were generated from a spring-embedded algorithm that was an improvement over the standard multi-dimensional scaling (MDS) approach to illustrate the knowledge groups.

**Azar and Brock (2008)** conducted a study on Citation based ranking of Strategic Management Journals. The study examined the relative quality of strategy journals published during 1991 to 2006. Strategy journals were ranked based either on the number of articles that cited the journal or the per article impact. The study revealed that depending on the methodology used, Strategic Management Journal usually ranked first with Journal of Economics & Management Strategy (JEMS) second, although JEMS ranked first in certain cases. Long Range Planning and Technology Analysis & Strategic
Management also achieved a consistent position in the top strategy journals. Strategic Organization, a new journal firstly published in 2003 made an impressive entry and achieved a top position in 2003-2006.

Chow et al. (2008) conducted a study on Citation Analysis of top-ranked Management and Financial Accounting Journals. The study analyzed the citation patterns of the top-ranked speciality journals and also examined the distribution of highly cited articles across these journals. The study evaluated the publication performance by discussing the potential drawbacks of using ranking of journals.

Hongjiang and Sifeng (2008) conducted a study on Co-Citation network analysis on Journals in Management Science. The study was based on binary matrix transforming from multi-valued co-citation data of the 29 typical journals of management science. The result showed that the journal co-citation network didn’t have a strong cohesion. In this study, journals roughly classified into four categories. There were 12 journals in the network when K-core was 5. The network could be divided into the ground at the core of 11 journals and 18 journals at the edge of the structure.

Shan and Gengdi (2008) conducted a study on an evaluation of Chinese MIS journals based on Citation Analysis and Peer Evaluation. The study analyzed the quality of current Chinese MIS journals based on Citation Analysis and Peer Evaluation. The study compared the differences of MIS journal evaluation in China and western countries and revealed that China did not have special MIS journal while technical and special journals were ranked at the top in both China and western countries.

Baumgartner and Pieters (2003) conducted a study on the Structural influence of Marketing Journals: A Citation Analysis of the Discipline and its Subareas over Time. The study investigated the overall and subarea influence of a comprehensive set of marketing and marketing related journals at three
points in time during a 30 years period using a citation-based measure of structural influence. The study showed that a few Journals tend to drive their influence from many different journals. Different Journals were most influential in different subareas of marketing, general business and managerially oriented journals had lost influence, whereas more specialized marketing journals had gained an influence over time. The Journal of Marketing emerged as the most influential marketing journal in the final period (1996-97) and as the journal with the broadest span of influence across all sub-areas. The Journal of Marketing was notably influential among Applied Marketing Journals, which themselves was of lesser influence. The findings demonstrated the rapid maturation of the marketing discipline and the changing role of key journals in the process.

Li and Tsui (2002) conducted a study on Citation Analysis of Management and Organization Research in the Chinese context: 1984-1999. The study analyzed 226 research articles generated a total of 1763 citations on the topic published in 20 leading academic journals in English language over the past 16 years from 1984 to 1999. It summarized the top most 15 academic journals that had published the 52 most cited articles with at least 10 citations. Among them the top position achieved by “American Journal of Sociology” with total number of 10 most cited articles, followed by Administrative Science Quarterly and American Sociological Review. A total of 98 authors were involved in the most cited articles and suggested some for future research i.e. to develop new theories that may contribute to globe management and organization knowledge. It examined the issues studied in the 52 most cited influential articles related to Greater China.

Tahai and Meyer (1999) conducted a study on a Revealed Preference Study of Management Journals’ direct influences. The study analyzed 23,637 academic journal references cited in the 1275 articles published in 17 key management journals during 1993-1994 focusing on citations to references published up to
the modal vintage of 4 years earlier. Most cited as a percentage of all these references was Strategic Management Journal (11%), followed by the Academy of Management Journal, Journal of Applied Psychology, Organizational Behaviour and Human Decision Process, Academy of Management Review, Administrative Science Quarterly and the Journal of Management accounting in total for 51% of all citations, seven management and social science journals led by Strategic Management Journal, which contained more than half of the cited articles published recently.

Cote and Leong, and Cote (1991) conducted a study on accessing the influence of Journal of Consumer Research: A Citation Analysis. The result indicated the number of citations of Journal of Consumer Research (JCR) for the entire period study. In total the 537 articles yielded 7,166 citations for an average of 13.3 citations per article was cited. In the total number (537) of articles, a large number of full-length articles (424) were published and least on comments (54). Out of total number of citations (7,166); more number of citations 6,629 were taken from full-length articles and least from comments (236). The mean citation per article showed that a maximum number of full-length articles were cited. The influence of JCR on other discipline showed that maximum (40.4%) number of full length articles was published on Consumer Research and minimum (1.3%) on Sociology. The articles based on publications most frequently cited in JCR articles showed that out of 47 publications, maximum number of citations (84.3%) were published in JCR. The average age of JCR citations within consumer research was 4.9 years, compared with a mean age of 5.4 years for citations outside the discipline.

Leong (1989) conducted a study on Citation Analysis of the Journal of Consumer Research. The result indicated the interdisciplinary linkages which showed the relationship between consumer research and other areas reflected in the frequency of references made by its scholar. It showed that there had been an increase in the total number of citation and decrease over the body of
literature; trends in citation structure indicated an initial decline in concentration between the first three volume (0.196, 0.131 and 0.128) and a rise in last two volume (0.186 and 0.171); forms of sources cited showed that the use of journals (52.6-46.5-54.0) was more rather than books (31.4-20.2-33.9). The structure of discipline showed that the percentage of 24 most cited journals increased (431-433-613) over the time period and decreased (16.6-0.6) over the different types of journals used by researchers.

Culnan (1987) conducted a study on Mapping the Intellectual structure of MIS, 1980-85; A Co-Citation Analysis. Data were collected from the online Social Sciences Citation Index (SSCI) database. SSCI included citations published in over 4,000 journals, providing full coverage of over 1400 social science journals and selective coverage of over 3200 technical journals. The findings included identifying authors whose work continued to be cited after 1980. In this study 5 factor had been taken, in which factor 1 appeared to be defined the current MIS research with a strong DSS focus, factor 2 represented the behaviour research on MIS design, implementation and use, factor 3 represented MIS management, as well as a more technical approach to MIS, factor 4 appeared to represent a more macro approach to MIS and lastly the factor 5 represented MIS curriculum issues.

Hamelman and Mazze (1974) conducted a study on Citation Patterns in Finance Journals. In this study, a citation index was developed consisting 41 core journals aggregated by functional field to measure the affinity between different journals. Further to examine the patterns of journal citation, 4 finance journals were analyzed. The concentration ratios for the 4 finance journals showed that contributors to the Journal of Finance had relied on a wide range of professional and scholarly journals in bibliographic sections accompanying their articles. The study provided a convenient framework for tracing the flow of cross-disciplinary impact between finance and several other fields.
The above given studies analyzed that “Journals” were the major sources among by the researchers of Management, followed by other sources (books, reports, conferences proceedings, newspapers etc.). In these studies, journals were used to reveal the evolution of the Intellectual structure of the Management. It also showed the contributions of foreign (USA and UK) publications were more instead of Indian publications. Multi-authored contributed more instead of single and joint author. Productivity of journals was measured after dividing the journals into parts. Researchers used the current literature related journal articles. It was also found that the quality of journals was based on citation analysis and peer evaluation.

2.1.3 SOCIAL SCIENCES

2.1.3.1 ECONOMICS

Nasir and Devendra Kumar (2013) conducted a study on Citation Analysis of Doctoral Dissertations submitted between 1990 and 2010 in the Department of Economics, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh (India). The study revealed 4,875 references from 40 theses between 1990-2010. It was found that books (44.77%) were the most consulted source among researchers during their research work, followed by journals i.e. 42.01% and reports i.e. 3.48% respectively. The literature cited was predominantly in English language with 93.10% of the total citations. As for the authorship distribution the study showed that single author covered more than 81.19% of the total citations, two authors (16.24%), followed by three and more than three authors (2.58%) respectively. The chronological distribution showed that books published in the decade of 1991-2000 were cited most i.e. 42.19% of the total citations, whereas journals i.e. 23.93% of the total citations. The geographical distribution showed that most of the contributions of the journals were from India (25.93%) and the most cited journal was Economic and Political Weekly with 232 citations (11.33%) of the total 2,480 citations.
Trayambarkrao and Sonwane (2012) conducted a study on Citation Analysis of Ph.D. Theses on Economics submitted to Dr. Baba Sahib Ambedkar Marathwada University. The study reported a citation analysis with 2876 citations from 34 theses submitted to Dr. Baba Sahib Ambedkar Marathwada University. The study showed that books were the most cited form of source amongst the economics discipline accounting for 57.86%. The authorship pattern showed that the highest numbers of citations were from single author i.e. 2094 (72.81%) of the total citations. The journal titled ‘Maharashtra Sinchan Vikas’ was the most ranked journal accounted with 10.15% citations. The chronological distribution of citations showed that the maximum number of citations were covered during the period of 1999-2008 i.e. 977 (33.97%). The book titled ‘Zillah Osmanabad’ was the first rank book with 15 citations (0.90%). Most of the literatures cited were in English language. The geographical distribution showed that the Indian literature was mostly used by the researchers while carrying out the research work i.e. 1972 (68.57%). The ranking of web citations showed only 26 citations (i.e. 0.90%) were from web citations and remaining 2850 citations (99.10%) were from P-citations. Ranking of authors found that ‘Maharashtra Sasan’ was the first ranked author with 104 (3.17%) citations.

Iivonen et al. (2009) conducted a study on Library collections contribute to Doctoral Studies: Citation Analysis of Dissertation in the field of Economics and Administration. In this study, 10 dissertations of Economics and Administration from two Finnish Universities were analyzed. It made a comparison of the availability of references in two different universities i.e. a large, Multidisciplinary University and a small, Specialised University. The availability of references in the dissertations was found good in the collection of both universities i.e. 75% in a large Multidisciplinary University and as much as 84% in a small Specialised University. The availability of article references was good i.e. 82% in a large multidisciplinary university and 92% in
a small specialised University. Journal articles were the most used source in dissertations in our data.

**Nandi and Bandyopadhyay (2008)** conducted a study on Indian Economic Review (1998-2002): A Bibliometric Study. The findings revealed that 43.25% citations were from books and 52.69% from journals. The highest numbers of citations were from single author. The degree of collaboration in "Indian Economic Review" was 0.33 and it gradually decreased during the study period. Geographical distribution of the author revealed that most of the contributors were from India with 48 authors (52.17%).

**Shokeen and Kaushik (2003)** conducted a study on Indian Journal of Economics: A Citation Analysis. The study revealed the authorship pattern and citation pattern of articles appeared in Indian Journal of Economics (IJE) published during January, 2002 to December, 2002. A total of 37 articles contributed by 59 authors were published in these four issues. Overall 701 citations featuring 1038 authors were analyzed. The results indicated that nearly 48.66% articles published in these issues were single authored and majority of citations i.e. 450 were also single authored. The results showed that journal articles were predominant with 52.78% of total citations. The average number of authors per article was 1.59. The ratio of author self-citation to total citation was 1:46.73. The ratio of journal self-citation to total citation was 1:350.5. The result also highlight that 358 citations were less than 10 years old, whereas 102 citations were less than 20 years but not more than 25 years old.

**Hirdwade and Dankhade (2002)** conducted a study on Citation Analysis of Research in Economics. The study revealed 23 doctoral theses in Economics submitted to Nagpur University during 1996-99. The bibliographic form wise distribution of citations showed that books accounted for 43% of citations, followed by journals (33%), Ph.D. theses (14.70%), newspapers (4.50%) and others (5.22%). The authorship pattern showed that highest number of citations was from single author, nearly 68% in journals, 75% in books and 70% in
conference papers. The subject wise distribution of theses revealed that industrial economics and agriculture economics forms 57% more than half of the total theses submitted during the period. In the study, out of 540 journal citations the half-life was 22 years and the percentage of self-citation observed in present study was 0.60%.

**Verma (1994)** conducted a study on Citation Analysis of some selected Indian Journals in Economics. The study analyzed the data from three journals, i.e. Indian Economic Journal, Indian Economic Review and Indian Journals of Economics using descriptive statistical method of citation analysis for 2599 citations during 1986-1990. The study revealed that Indian econometrics gave equal importance to journals and non-journals for the research work and depends upon non-current research materials. The ranked list of journals indicated that Indian scholars in Economics use more foreign literature.

**Devarjan and Vijayalekshmy (1982)** conducted a study on Applied Economic Dissertation: A Citation Analysis. The study revealed 14 dissertations submitted in the years 1976-78. It was found that majority of the students (71.4%) dealt with the various sectoral problems related to Kerala economy such as Industry, Agriculture etc. Serial publications (26.66%) were the most used materials and newspaper (2.72%) was the least cited sources. The range of citations in a dissertation varies from a minimum of 6 to maximum of 40 years. The median age of citations was 7 years. It was observed that English language (98.18%) documents were used more when compared to regional language.

**2.1.3.2 PSYCHOLOGY**

**Pramod and Chauhan (2012)** conducted a study on Citation Analysis of Ph.D. Theses submitted in the Department of Psychology at H. N. B. Garhwal University. The study showed that journals were the most preferred source among researchers accounting 42.71% of the total citations, followed by books with 40.53% of the total citations and compared to other sources. The
authorship distribution showed that single author covered 56.21% of the total citations, but multiple-authorship was relatively low in Psychology. The chronological distribution of cited literature showed that 1991-2000 were the most productive years covering 24.87% of the total citations. The researchers in the field of Psychology mostly consulted the journals (42.71%) for their research work. The geographical distribution showed that most of the contributions of the journals were from USA i.e. 40.18% and the most cited journals were the Journal of Personality and Social Psychology which ranked first position among other journals with 90 citations.

Zafrunnisha (2012) conducted a study on Citation Analysis of Ph.D. Theses in Psychology of selected Universities in Andhra Pradesh, India. The scope of the study was limited to two major sub-fields of Psychology viz., Basic Psychology and Applied Psychology. 141 Ph.D. theses available in the University libraries of Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupati Osmania University, Hyderabad, Andhra University and Visakhapatnam University were taken as a sample. A total of 22,565 citations, were analyzed. The Study revealed that the journals were the most cited source by the researchers in the field of Psychology. The country-wise analysis revealed that researchers were highly cited the literature published from USA, UK and India which contributed 97% of the total citations. The average number of authors per article in Psychology as a whole was 1.67. The degree of collaboration in Psychology as a whole was 0.53. The language-wise analysis of citations in Psychology was found predominantly in English language i.e. 99.60%. The ranked list of journals in the field of Psychology revealed that journal citations cited by researchers were scattered among 421 journals. The ‘Journal of Applied Psychology’ secured the first rank for being cited more number of times with 3.97% of the total journal citations. The verbal formulation of Bradford’s Law was applied to the collected data. The result was found that the literature use pattern by Psychologists didn’t fit the Bradford’s Law of
Scattering. Most of the cited literature was from Psychology i.e. 70.6%, remaining 29.4% of the citations were from other related subjects like Medical Sciences, Education, Social Sciences and Social work etc. The half-life of book citations (19 years) was high as compared to journal citations (14 years) in Psychology.

Zafrunnisha (2012) conducted a study on Bradford’s Zones and Productivity of Journals in Psychological Doctoral Theses. The study revealed the subject-wise distribution of theses in the field of Basic Psychology and Applied Psychology. It showed that the maximum numbers of theses were submitted in the field of Applied Psychology with the maximum number of references. The average number of references per thesis in Psychology as a whole was 160. The productivity of cited journals in Psychology doctoral theses was measured after dividing the journals into four equal groups. The average rate of productivity of journals in the first group was 254 articles, whereas it had considerably gone down to 10.73 articles in the fourth group. The journal distribution as per the Bradford’s Law revealed the ratio as 17:46:358 in Psychology, dispersion of journal titles in Psychology didn’t satisfy the Bradford’s Law of Scattering.

Harinarayana, Chikka and Vasantha (2011) conducted a study on Citation Accuracy in Psychology Theses submitted to the University of Mysore. The study analyzed five theses appended to a total of 623 references for its accuracy. The study was found that 39.54% of the references contained major errors. Misspelling authors (s) name (21.77%), misspelling of titles (37.93%), mistakes in volume (5.76%) and issue numbers (1.15%), mistakes in year (37.66) and page numbers (62.33%) different kinds of major errors were found in the study. Lack of awareness about references techniques and lack of diligence in compilation of bibliography were the reasons for such kinds of errors. The study suggested for imparting training for young researcher to follow appropriate reference style and maintain the accuracy of the references.
Zafrunnisha and Pullreddy (2011) conducted a study on Citation Analysis of Ph.D. Theses in Psychology: A Quantitative Analysis. The study showed that 9275 citations were appended from 56 Ph.D. theses in the field of Psychology. The study found that journals were the most preferred sources among the researchers with 63.7% of the total citations. The share of Multi-authored papers accounted for 63.32% of the total citations. Journal of Applied Psychology occupies the first rank with 4.26% of total citations. The geographical distribution showed that most of the contributions of the journals were from USA i.e. 34.92%. It was found from the study that English was the preferred language in most of the cited journals of Psychology (94.6%) and maximum citations (47.62%) were from Psychology subject only.

Zafrunnisha and Pullreddy (2009) conducted a study on Authorship Pattern and Degree of Collaboration in Psychology as a whole and subfield of Basic and Applied Psychology. The study revealed 141 Ph.D. theses submitted to three universities during the period 1963-2003. A total 22,565 citations were analyzed, among these only journal citations i.e. 14,374 were considered for the investigation. The multi-authored papers were more in number (52.87%) and single authored papers were 47.12% of total journal citations. The average number of authors per article in psychology as a whole was 1.67 and the corresponding figures for Basic and Applied Psychology were 1.77 and 1.63. The degree of collaboration in psychology as a whole was 0.53. The geographical distribution showed that USA was ranked top with 42.28% citations of cited journals. The study also revealed that most of the cited journals of Psychology (94.54%) were published in English language.

Sangam (1989) conducted a study on Information use pattern of research scholars in the field of Psychology: A Citation Analysis. The findings of the study revealed that books were major source of information (82.81% of total citations) among the researchers, followed by journal articles (14.16%). Unlike the scientists in science and technology where they depend upon more on
journals the Psychologists depend upon books. 93.8% of cited documents were from their own field rest of the documents were from Mathematics, Sociology, Medicine and Economics. 66.78% of cited documents were from India and it was followed by USA having 29.28%. The English language was the major language of literature used by the research scholars. The first 10 cited journals accounted for 71.11% and remaining 20 journals covered the rest of cited journal citations. The Psychologists had cited much older books (73 years old) than journals (48 years old). Bradford’s Law of Scattering was applicable to the journals use pattern of the Psychologists.

2.1.3.3 LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SCIENCE

Gupta and Khare (2013) conducted a study on Citation Analysis of Ph.D. Theses of LIS in Dr. Harisingh Gour University, Sagar. A total of 28 doctoral theses were analyzed which yielded 7284 citations. The study showed that majority of researchers consulted journals i.e. 40.54%, followed by books with 30.08% as compared to other cited sources. As for the authorship distribution, the study showed that more than 75% of the total citations were single-authored, followed by two authors with 18.67%, three authors with 1.14%, and more than three authors with 2.46% respectively. The chronological distribution of cited books showed that 1986-1995 were the most productive years covering 749 citations (34.19%), and the year 1926-1935 were less productive years covering 11 citations i.e. 0.50%. The chronological distribution of cited journals showed that 1986-1995 were the most productive years covering 996 citations (33.73%) and the year 1936-1955 were less productive years covering 2 citations (0.27%) of the total cited journals. The geographical distribution showed that most of the contributions of the journals were from USA (44.71%) and the most cited journal was IASLIC Bulletin with 35 citations (11.89%).

Wardikar and Gudadhe (2013) conducted a study on Application of Bradford's Law of Scattering to the Literature of Library & Information Science: A Study of Doctoral Theses Citations submitted to the Universities of
Maharashtra, India. The study examined the applicability of Bradford’s Law. To test the Bradford’s Law of Scattering a total of 798 journals containing 5467 references collected from 138 doctoral theses in the field of Library & Information Science. The verbal formulation of Bradford’s Law was applied to the collection of data. The productivity of cited journals was measured after divided the journals into three zones. The basis for choosing the three zones was that the percentage error in distribution of citations, among the three zones should be minimum. The journal distribution as per the Bradford’s Law revealed the ratio as 15:55:728. It was found that journal distribution pattern in Library and Information Science theses didn’t fit the Bradford’s distribution. The Leimkuhler's model was employed for the verification of Bradford’s Law, it was found that the law find valid for the data set. The percentage of error was found to be negligible i.e. 0.043%.

K. Kumar and Reddy (2012) conducted a study on Citation Analysis of Dissertations submitted to the Department of Library and Information Science, Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupati. The study analyzed 91 M. Lib. Sc. dissertations covering 991 citations during the period 2000-2007. The study revealed that journals were the most cited source with 397 (40.06%) citations than from other sources (i.e. books, web sources, conference proceedings, seminars, workshops and technical reports). Distributions of citations by subject-wise majority of the citations were from Library Science-in-General with 319 (32.19%) citations out of the total of 991 citations. The authorship patterns showed that 279 (80.32%) citations were contributed mainly by single author. The most cited journal in the field of Library and Information Science was from the journal of ‘Annals of Library Science and Documentation’ with 46 (11.59%) citations. As for the geographical distribution the study showed that most of the cited journals were from India with 27 (8.11%) citations and in English language with 89 (9.04%) citations.
Jadhav, Khaparde and Shelke (2011) conducted a study on Citation Analysis of University News Journal. The study revealed all the journal articles published in the journal “University News” from January 2004 to December 2008 was carried out in 5 volumes. A total of 5968 citations were analyzed for the study. The maximum number of citations were referred in 2007 i.e. 1164 (28.35%) and minimum in the year 2004 i.e. 826 (14.07%). The most cited type of document was book 1549 (26.39%). The maximum numbers of citations were from India i.e. 3675 (62.61%). The authorship pattern showed that single authored citations were dominant than others i.e. 3011 (51.30%). The year-wise distribution showed that highest number of citations were in the year 2000-2008 i.e. 2970 (50.6%) and the lowest were in the year 1920-1929 i.e. 5 (0.08%). The ranked list of journals showed that the self- citation of ‘University News’ journal was first ranked journal with 492 (40.36%) of citations. Printed sources of documents were cited more i.e.95.25% instead of electronic sources i.e. 4.75%. The language-wise distribution showed that English was the dominant language in the field of Library & Information Science.

Singh, Jain and Babbar (2011) conducted a study on DESIDOC Bulletin of Information Technology: A Bibliometric study. This study revealed that total 145 articles were published in 60 issues of the journal. Out of 145 publications, 97 (66.90%) articles were published by single author. The study also revealed that 128 items (88.28%) were contributed from India and rest items (11.72%) were contributed from the rest of the countries.

Chikate and Patil (2008) conducted a study on Citation Analysis of Theses in Library and Information Science submitted to University of Pune: A Pilot study. The study revealed 27 LIS doctoral dissertations submitted to the University of Pune from 1982-2005. A total of 6,257 citations were found in all 27 dissertations. 2,639 (42.2%) citations out of 6,257 were from journals, followed by books with 1,950 (31.25). The most cited journal by LIS
researchers was College and Research Libraries, which was cited 141 times, more than 5.3% of the total percentage of citations. The compiled Data includes year of publication of articles, subject of the journal, language of journal, publication status, place of publication, and publisher of the journal taken from the online version of Ulrich’s International Periodical Directory.

Sugimoto, Pratt and Hauser (2008) conducted a study on using field Co-Citation Analysis to assess Reciprocal and Shared Impact of LIS/ MIS fields. In this study, data collection and analysis were performed using bibliometric tools i.e. DIALOG and SPSS programmes. The study analyzed 48 top ranked journals each in two separate but related fields of LIS and MIS during 1977-2007. The study revealed that out of total 81,296 MIS journal articles, only 1,875 (4.18%) MIS articles were cited in 48 LIS journals while out of total 80,502 LIS journal articles, only 5744 (18.43%) LIS articles were cited in 48 MIS journals which further indicated that LIS cited more literature from MIS than reverse i.e. impact of MIS literature on LIS literature was greater than impact of LIS literature on MIS literature. The study examined the growing trend for shared impact between the two disciplines. The study also validated the field co-citation as an appropriate technique for evaluating & mapping bodies of knowledge between fields.

Kushkowski, Parsons and Wiese (2003) conducted a study on Master’s and Doctoral Theses Citations: Analysis and Trends of a Longitudinal Study. The study analyzed the 9100 citations from 629 master’s and doctoral theses which were written during 1973-1992 at a large Mid-Western Land-Grant University. The study revealed that current research work was being used by the researchers while writing theses. The study also revealed that doctoral theses were consistently longer than the master’s theses overtime while the numbers of citations in theses varied by disciplines.

Huanwen (1996) analyzed a Bibliometric Study of Library and Information Research in China. The study analyzed the total 2665 articles from the core LIS
journals published in 1985, 1990 and 1994. The study revealed that the most cited articles each year were related to basic theory of LIS (26%-32%) and information service (20%-25%). The study also revealed that the historical method (19%-25%) was the most popular research strategy while experimental (0.2%-0.5%) and survey research method (1.6%-4%) were the least popular. Journal of Animal Science (JAS) occupied the first rank with a total of 897 citations.

**Roy and Paul (1980)** conducted a study on Citation Analysis: A New Tool for the Modern Librarian. The study revealed that citation analysis was a new technique used for putting things in order and to measure quantitatively the value of a document through arranging the citations of the document in rank. It was also needed to study the growth and structure of literature of any subject. This technique was very helpful tool for the library management in the selection and weeding out materials in the face of ever expanding information environment. The study examined that citation analysis also used for making the system more responsive.

The above given studies concluded that “Journal and books” were the major sources among the researchers of Social Sciences, journals in the field of Psychology and in Library & Information Science, while books in the field of Economics, followed by other sources (reports, conferences proceedings, newspapers etc.). It also showed the contributions of foreign (USA and UK) publications were more instead of Indian publications in the field of Economics and Psychology. But in the field of Library Science the contributions of Indian publications were more instead of foreign publications. Joint authors contributed more instead of single and multiple author in the field of Psychology and also joint authors contributed more in the field of economics and multiple authors contributed more in the field of Library and Information Science. Productivity of journals was measured after dividing the journals into three equal parts. Researchers used the current literature related journal articles.
Lack of awareness about reference technique and lack of diligence in compilation of bibliography were found. Researchers used the current literature related journal articles. MIS impact on LIS was greater than the reverse, there were growing trend for shared the impact between two disciplines.

2.2 CONCLUSION

Whatever literature has been reviewed above, it is seen that majority of the researchers prefer to consult journals for the research work, followed by books. The researcher also preferred joint and more than joint authors. There were cases in review of literature where mistakes have been made like misspelling of books name, author’s name, place of publications etc. The researchers also preferred journals published from USA. Most of the studies have citation from the journals.

It is concluded that not only journals and book should be referred but other sources also. More citation is needed when writing a doctoral thesis.
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